Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

July 21st. 1774. (No. 7.)

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

WHEN I first ventured to trouble you with my observations on Columbus, who appeared a cool and dispassionate writer, it was my intention to have animadverted on the whole of his performance; and as he was unknown, a greater freedom and boldness of stile was both allowable and proper. Divided censure falls light, and in this case fastens on the principles, not the man; even an enemy to one's country, while concealed, may venture among its friends undismayed; point out his person, and you proclaim him a monster; his assertions altho' doubtful are often construed as decisive, and his just observations received with suspicion. Columbus, when discovered, could not therefore stand on the same ground with a fictitious writer: my intended publications were suppressed, and he should never more have been disturbed for his notions, had not his last production compelled me to resume my pen.—A warm attachment to our native country is a happy cement, that gives stability, strength and beauty to the political fabric: a rash indiscriminate zeal for it, like untempered mortar, weakens and deforms; and in colonies like ours a blind prepossession in favor of the parent state, does almost always take place in the breasts, of the emigrants, and often is the occasion of much mischief. Columbus I knew had something of this prejudice, but I trusted his candor was so great, that when he saw, he would not deny the discordancy of his notions. I find however I was mistaken. Disputes between writers are always disagreeable to the public, and are very frequently past over without a reading. The passions of the disputants often become roused, and the contest is no longer for truth but victory. I hope however a cool and short re-examination of Columbus will not be deemed too great an imposition on the good nature of the public, for after a careful perusal of his first publications, I find no reason to alter my opinion either of the merits of the author or his cause.

Columbus is exceeding loth to believe that the Philadelphians ever thanked the people of Boston for their spirited conduct in destroying the tea, and threatens that "if this be truth" he will "conclude them to be indeed the veriest and most inconsistent "rogues upon earth." Dreadful as his conclusions are, he will find it to be a "truth" however, which they published to the world in the most public manner in their resolves about the time of the arrival of their tea ship, which I would recommend to his perusal. As to the New Yorkers, the distinction in their favor which he makes between their conduct and the Bostonians is truly frivolous. Captain Chambers, he says, was punished, "because he persisted in a "notorious falsehood; for he was repeatedly assured that he was at "liberty to carry what tea he had on board back to England." And was not that more strongly the case at Boston? Did not the governor, the consignees, the captains and owners of the ships, most cruelly tantalize and insult the anxiety of the people with the most "notorious falsehoods" for NINETEEN days together, till the tea was on the point of being seized? Were not the captains, not only "repeatedly assured that they were at liberty" to return but most earnestly entreated "to carry what tea they had on board back to England"? And when it was found that all would not prevail, why they acted the same part the New-Yorkers did a little while after, with this difference however that the New-Yorkers were much more open and hasty, for they allowed but a very short time for the return of the tea; the Bostonians gave as long time as the act would permit. The New-Yorkers destroyed it publicly and in open day; the Bostonians, disguised and in the dusk of night. And yet forsooth Columbus cannot believe that there is one "honest man" that justifies the Bostonians in destroying the tea?"

There must doubtless have been a dearth of exceptionable passages in Vindex, to reduce Columbus to the sorry expedient of framing chimerical paradoxes for him to reconcile, and by a round of interrogatories hint sentiments as his, that are just as applicable as the luxurious epithet of a land of "milk and honey" is to the "native soil" of Columbus. It was that hasty compliment to the Bostonians, which had unwarily escaped him, that has reduced him to these disagreeable subterfuges, and hath cost him much cogitation deep and thought profound to reconcile the enthusiastic attachment he at first professes, with that truly parliamentary rancor he afterwards avows towards those suffering sons of freedom. At length however he has taken shelter under a groundless charge against Vindex of altering his sense by misquotation; a charge I know I do not deserve, and would wish most studiously to avoid. A manœuvre of this kind was by no means necessary for my purpose: the contrariety of the sentiments of Columbus was a stale observation even among his friends, long before I had any thought of writing on the subject, and a careful perusal of his performance will still furnish the critical reader with a strange series of absurdities that were mercifully passed over unnoticed—One sentence it seems he has produced as a proof of my misrepresentation: Unfortunately for him however, examine it which way we will it is the same obstinate contradiction." The people of Boston" says he, "HOWEVER REPREHENSIBLE for the "mode of opposition, are, for the generous love of freedom which "inspired it, entitled to our warmest and most strenuous assistance." Here he is a violent Bostonian. "Yet," says he, "we should only "assist them while they act on legal principles: wherefore until "they have repaired the injuries they have committed, they OUGHT "NOT to be COUNTENANCED by a free and honest people." Here again, he is a violent anti-Bostonian. In this sentence, if they act ILLEGALLY they ought NOT to be COUNTENANCED: in the other, if they act EVER SO REPREHENSIBLY they are most WARMLY to be SUPPORTED. In one paragraph, they are a noble set of heroes "inspired" by a "generous love of freedom:" in another, they are a "turbulent people," who will not "satisfy the demands of justice" for "the injuries they have committed," but must be "compelled" to it by "the highest act of despotism, that this or any former age can produce." In one place he thinks the "punishment extended beyond the necessary limits;" in another he is for extending it still farther, and "compelling them "to discharge the EXPENCES of the ARMAMENT till the time of their paying for the tea." At one time, "this law is violent and arbitrary," a high despotic act that has "put an end to every thing at Boston," and at another, it is "a mode of punishment he approves," and defies us to point "out a MORE LEGAL way of levying the damages on "the Bostonians."—But I sicken at the nauseous repetition of the absurdities of this writer, who seems to have forgot the very maxims of his own profession, and insists that "the Bostonians ought "as much in justice" to satisfy all costs and damages when called upon in a despotic manner," as when called "before "a legal tribunal."——How audacious is the reflexion he casts upon the respectable and powerful colony of the Massachusetts Bay, that there is no other mode of obtaining justice "among them, than by "the highest acts of despotism." Does he wish to reduce that loyal colony to the same level with Scotland, when in the year forty five it was found absolutely necessary to pass a law for trying the Scotch rebels in England? Shall a country that on all occasions have watched opportunities of expressing their attachment to their sovereign, be viewed with the same eye or treated in the same manner as the avowed enemies to his crown! The comparison would do discredit to the candor of Columbus. And yet forsooth we are asked, by "what more legal way the damages could have been levied." Have the Bostonians no courts of justice among them! Was there no legislative body to apply to! Does not Captain Preston live the grateful witness of the impartiality of their juries! and is not that ample satisfaction that was made to the sufferers in the time of the stamp act, an everlasting proof of the forgiving generosity of a Massachusetts assembly! I blush for the hardness of some men's hearts, who wilfully shut their eyes to the true constitutional forms of justice, and wantonly prefer a most horrid act of barbarous policy, which has plunged thousands into the extremes of hunger and poverty, whose cries are daily ascending to the throne of an avenging Ruler, who declared HE would have spared a city had there been TEN righteous ones in it. While I live may my soul bear in remembrance these mercies of our mother-country, which I fear are but the fore-runners of those calamities, which may one day make her rejoice to get under the shelter of the growing majesty of this mighty continent!——

Columbus, like a defeated Sovereign, who ravages his own dominions to stop the pursuit of the enemy, will rather make himself absurd than allow me to be consistent; and while he asserts the blockade of Boston to be a more LEGAL mode "of redress than any other, and a mode he approves," he still insists it was not legal at all, but is an "illegal stride of British despotism." But in the name of common sense what signifies trifling and disputing about words: If the act of Parliament is not legal, if it is a most despotic act, why will Columbus urge the Americans to submit to it? Because a number of people nobody knows who, a disguised mob, undertake to destroy an article of most dangerous tendency forcibly sent and kept among them, shall the supreme legislative body of a mighty nation debase itself into a turbulent assembly of ranting tyrants, who insolently brandish their swords over the heads of as brave a people as the sun beholds; who exercise their power in shameful deeds of cruelty, and delight themselves in "the highest acts of despotism." My heart aches when I read the speeches in parliament, to think of the misfortunes they are entailing upon the connexions and dependencies of this once happy Isle, whose power has always run collateral with her commerce, and whose principal care it should be to cherish the affections and confidence of this grand American mart for all her wares.

Columbus takes much offence at the reiterated use of the word tribunal; and while he acknowledges the danger of such a court over us as the British Parliament, still insists "that the particular act relative to Boston never can affect us;" for no other reason that I can see than because it does not shut up the capes of Virginia, nor blockade the harbor of Norfolk. Let us apply this quibbling mode of reasoning to other acts, and how childish it will appear, "The particular act" for suspending the legislature of New-York, did not suspend ours, and therefore "never can affect us!" "The particular act" for destroying the constitution of the Massachusetts Bay does not alter ours, therefore this act can never affect us. "The particular act" that subjects the inhabitants of that province to be removed for trial to England, does not take place in Virginia, and surely this can never affect us: and yet Columbus will tell you that whenever "we shall be guilty of a similar offence, we may meet with a similar "chastisement, because were we EQUALLY CULPABLE, we should "be EQUALLY AMENABLE, to the same Law." Strange fondness for absurdity indeed! To adduce as a proof of its innocence the very reason why we shudder at our danger; when every act abovementioned as well as several others that might be taken notice of, are so many pillars to support and establish that dreadful tribunal, which it is the labor of modern British policy to erect over the lives, liberty and property of all America: a tribunal that assumes and unites powers, declared by Columbus himself to be "diametrically repugnant to the British system, and which admits of no liberty; and "therefore from the very nature of its constitution all its decisions "must be violent, arbitrary and ruinous infractions of our sacred "rights." Yet Columbus wonders "from whence I collected this novel doctrine," altho' it is a doctrine of his own. But the truth is, by mutilating, transposing and adding to the sentence, he has transferred epithets to the exercise of parliamentary power in England, which Vindex had confined solely to America; as well might he allledge that because we are unwilling that the COLONIES should be taxed by parliament, we are also unwilling that GREAT-BRITAIN should be subject to their taxation. I am sorry to say the sentence was so explicit that nothing less than wilful misconstruction could have perverted it. What are the real sentiments of Columbus it is difficult to discover; who at times by a happy versatility of genius, is a zealot for submission to parliamentary oppression and yet an enemy to parliamentary taxation: who talks of "respect to his Sovereign," and yet speaks of his Sovereign's court as he would do of the court of the Devil, where the man that can easily change the nature of virtue and vice, he says, "will be sure to meet with a warm reception:" who declares he is unwilling to combine the Thistle and the Rose "and seems an enemy to the Union, altho' it is that combination alone, that UNION of the two kingdoms, which gives to his countrymen their only right to the goodly pickings of this country, the savory smell of whose delicacies has tempted over so many sons of that land of "milk and honey" to taste thereof.

I now take my leave of Columbus, whose principles appear so vague, heterogeneous and desultory; and give him this assurance that warmly attached as I am to the liberties of mankind in general and of America in particular, I boast in my descent from a Briton; I respect the name, and should for ever glory in a permanent indissoluble union of affections, interests and government with that paragon of political liberty, and seat of happiness and science, the island of Great-Britain. I rejoice to find the hands and hearts of many of her virtuous sons active and zealous in our cause. They or their children shall share an ample reward, when Britain shall be but the Hanover of America: their services shall meet with a grateful remembrance at that hastening period, foretold by a pretty writer, when the first monarch of the world on ascending his throne shall declare with exulting joy, "Born and educated amongst you I glory in the name of an AMERICAN!"

I beg pardon, Mr. Printer, behold the blundering terrific Candidus appears,

Who roars so loud and looks so wondrous grim,
His very shadow dares not follow him!
Risum teneatis amici!

PRINCESS ANNE
July 18th 1774 } VINDEX

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

THE various interests of contending parties cannot be reconciled by scenes of clamour and faction; therefore men who attempt to guide the public opinion should free themselves from party prejudice, and endeavour both in their writings and discourse the character of moderate and honest men: The impudence of one writer has drawn upon himself the severest invectives; let this be a warning to him for the future, and all may be well; yet if we consider he was struggling for his country, a moderate mind might extenuate his faults and commend his laudable zeal in favour of his compatriots. Republican principles are essential to our ideas of freedom, they warm, enliven and inflame us. Our adopting them is the only consistent notion we have to preserve the public safety, If Britain steeled by the firmest bonds of public virtue, has awed the greatest potentates of Europe; if the noblest principles which actuate the mind are there pursued with strict fidelity, will they not shudder at the disgrace of neglecting her offspring; confirm her wealth, support her strength and grandeur, by a timely coalition with their free and loyal, tho' unhappy sons. However, Sir, Vindex seems to have been roughly handled by his antagonists. Yet as you have in part adopted that judicious mechanism, which is required to recommend your Paper to esteem, you should endeavour to preserve a proper equilibrium by a happy contrast of the pieces offered for your inspection. Come to the charge ye lukewarm patriots; the copious energy of the Englishman bids us defiance; the cruel Candidus has thrown off the mask; Columbus harrasses us in the rear: These are the dangerous three who wound us incessantly; who think they have a right to employ their talents to the basest purposes, who would have a misrepresentation of facts considered as the offspring of a deep and happy view of reflection. They have divided us 'tis true, and are administring a violent remedy to cure our discontents; but I hope at the ensuing congress methods will be taken to appease the minds of the people, and restore the wonted harmony of the colonies; and that this may be done consistently with that loyal respect which is always due to lawful government, is the constant wish of

BENEVOLUS.

To the Printer of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

To the MILITIA OFFICERS in PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE unndoubted authority to assure you, that Colonel E. H. M. has superseded some particular officers who expected promotion in their turn, and has bestow'd the most respectable commissions on men who at that time possessed no rank. This tho' perhaps an oversight in him, has disgusted many gentlemen of sense and spirit, who will, I hope, decline acting under officers who have been rather unfairly introduced into our valuable corps; a gentleman has been passed over who is universally admired for his knowledge of discipline, and this must be your own case on a future promotion, should the system at present adopted continue: You well know his Lordship has been petitioned on this occasion, but he thinks the rotation was regular; let us therefore endeavour to convince his Excellence by a preservation of harmony among ourselves how much we are friends to order, and enemies to strife; and we may perhaps be yet happy enough to obtain satisfaction in a future address, if we cannot succeed, let me earnestly beg you who are still employed, to throw up your commissions and retire; it is the only method you can pursue to confirm that reputation you have long since acquired. In fine, I could wish that among those who have condescended to receive commissions, they may never be able to rank men; whose zeal for liberty rises above faction; and who sooner than promote contention by their presence, would yield all thoughts of rank and appease their minds for the future in a happy and agreeable solitude; that you may coincide with me in my opinion, is the fervent wish of

A LIBERTINE.

On Saturday last, the following address from the merchants and freeholders of the town of Salem, was presented to his Excellency Governor Gage, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, who are merchants and freeholders in the town of Salem, beg leave to present you our dutiful respects on your appointment to the government of this province. The universal tribute of thanks and applause paid you for the wisdom, mildness, and exact regularity of your conduct in another command, cannot fail to excite the most just expectations that this province will enjoy the happy fruits of your benignity.

We are deeply affected with a sense of our public calamities; but the miseries that are now rapidly hastening on our brethren in the capital of the province greatly excite our commiseration; and we hope your Excellency will use your endeavours to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already sorely distressed people.

By ſhutting up the port of Boſton, ſome imagine that the courſe of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce to that convenient mart. And were it otherwiſe,—we muſt be dead to every idea of juſtice—loſt to all the feelings of humanity,—could we indulge one thought to ſeize on wealth, and raiſe our fortunes on the ruin of our ſuffering neighbours. But ſo far from receiving a benefit, we are greatly injured by the ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton, as it deprives us of a market for much the largeſt part of our Weſt-India imports; and there is not a town in the province but will feel the ill effects of it. Permit us then, Sir, to apply to your clemency and juſtice to afford us every alleviation in your power, and to procure for us every poſſible relief, from this extenſive miſchief.

We account it the greateſt unhappineſs that this province, which has ever been foremoſt in loyalty to the Kings of Britain—in its efforts to defend their territories and enlarge their dominions—ſhould be the firſt to feel our Sovereign's diſpleaſure. Our fathers fled from oppreſſion, braved every danger, and here began a ſettlement on bare creation.—Almoſt incredible are the fatigues and difficulties they encountered to ſubdue a dreary wilderneſs filled with ſavage beaſts, and yet more ſavage men: but by their invincible reſolution they roſe ſuperior to them all; and by their aſtoniſhing efforts greatly facilited the ſettlement of the other Britiſh colonies in America. Yet, Sir, we ſpeak it with grief, the ſons are checked and diſhonoured for exhibiting proofs of their inheriting ſome portion of that ſpirit which in their fathers produced ſuch aſtoniſhing effects.

A happy union with Great-Britain, is the wiſh of the colonies. 'Tis their unſpeakable grief that it has in any degree been interrupted, We earneſtly deſire to repair the breach. We ardently pray that harmony may be reſtored. And for theſe ends every meaſure, compatible with the dignity and ſafety of Britiſh ſubjects, we ſhall gladly adopt.

We aſſure your Excellency we ſhall make it our conſtant endeavour to preſerve the peace and promote the welfare of the province; and hereby we ſhall beſt advance the intereſt of our Sovereign.

In theſe times the adminiſtration of government muſt be peculiarly arduous and difficult; but yours we wiſh may be as eaſy as the nature of things will poſſibly admit, and the event happy; and that your public labours may be crowned with the nobleſt reward—the voluntary, diſintereſted applauſe of a whole free people.

[This Addreſs was ſigned by 125 perſons.]

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the obliging expreſſions towards me, contained in your addreſs; and be aſſured, it will always afford me ſingular pleaſure to be uſeful to the inhabitants of this town, or any individuals in the province.

I feel, as well as you the inconveniencies that the inhabitants muſt ſuffer from ſhutting up the port of Boſton; and ſhould be gladly they would co-operate with my endeavours to extricate themſelves from them, but without their aſſiſtance, I can take no ſtep towards their relief; I am ſorry that the people of that capital ſhould have given ſuch repeated provocation to the King and the Britiſh nation, as to force them to take the preſent meaſures in ſupport of their authority. Great-Britain is equally deſirous as yourſelves, of a happy union with this, as well as every other colony, and inheriting the ſpirit of her anceſtors, finds it neceſſary to ſupport her rights, as the ſupreme head of her extended empire; ſhe ſtrives not to check that ſpirit which you ſay you inherit from your fathers, but to inculcate that due obedience to the King in his Parliament, which your fathers acknowledged.

Salem, June 18, 1774. T. GAGE.

A Falmouth Correſpondent deſires us to inſert the following.

Mr. Fowld,

THE Patriotic inhabitants of the town of Boſton, notwithſtanding the fears of ſome faint-hearted Whigs, or the wiſhes of ill-minded Tories, are yet in good Spirits. They are determined to bear the ſevereſt miſeries of human nature, rather than be frightened to an abject compliance to the late cruel edict of a Britiſh Parliament: But their humane and benevolent brethren of the other Colonies, ſeem each to take a pleaſure in being foremoſt, to offer them their generous Aſſiſtance——The Philadelphians are going to ſend them 1500 barrels of Flour, and Connecticut 2 or 3 Sloop loads of Wheat, and ſeveral of the towns in their own province are chearfully contributing for the ſupport of their Poor. Laſt Friday they had a general town-meeting; I attended it; and I aſſure you I never ſaw any public proceeding conducted with ſuch order, moderation, fairneſs and unanimity, truly becoming a wiſe, ſpirited and ſteady People.——The Tories, who I was told expected to diſcover ſome unfairneſs in the conduct of the committee of correſpondence, and who intended to exert themſelves for their own views, were all huſhed to ſilence, by the energy and dignity of their debates; and I believe even Lord N—h himſelf would have been aw'd into admiration, were he to be preſent at ſo venerable an Aſſembly. They aſſumed not to themſelves, any propoſals of relief, but agreed to ſubmit their cauſe to a general Congreſs, which is to be held at Philadelphia, on the firſt of September next. An union in the colonies ſeems remarkably to be taking place, each looks upon the town of Boſton as ſuffering for the common cauſe, and I doubt not, but he who has the diſpoſal of all events, will in due time cauſe the bud of proſperity to bloom forth throughout all the ſmiling gardens of American Liberty.

July 22, 1774.

We hear that the Superiour Court laſt week held at Plymouth, in this Province, Charles Newton, was tried and convicted for forgery, and ſentenced to have one of his Ears cut off, and be ſet in the Pillory; which ſentence was inflicted on him the next day. This is the firſt ſuperiour court ever held in that county.—We do not hear of any other remarkable caſe being brought before them.

Portſmouth, Caſco Bay, June 22, 1774.

NEW PORT, June 20.

Laſt Monday the General-Aſſembly of this Colony met at the Court-Houſe in this town, and on Wedneſday both Houſes came into the following RESOLVES, which paſſed unanimouſly, except one, to which there were only two or three diſſentients.

THIS Aſſembly taking into the moſt ſerious conſideration ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for levying taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, without their conſent, and particularly an act lately paſſed for blocking up the port of Boſton, which act even upon ſuppoſition that the people of Boſton had juſtly deſerved puniſhment, is ſcarcely to be paralleled in hiſtory, for the ſeverity of the vengeance executed upon them; and alſo conſidering to what a deplorable ſtate this and all the other colonies are reduced, when, by an act of Parliament, in which the ſubjects of America have not a ſingle voice, and without being heard they may be diveſted of property, and deprived of liberty, do upon mature deliberation, RESOLVE.

1. That it is the opinion of this Aſſembly, that a firm and inviolable union of all the colonies, in councils and meaſures, is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their rights and liberties; and that, for that purpoſe, a Committee of repreſentatives from all the colonies ought to be holden, and in ſome ſuitable place, as ſoon as may be, in order to conſult upon proper meaſures to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and to eſtabliſh the rights and liberties of the colonies upon a juſt and ſolid foundation.

2. That the honourable Stephen Hopkins, and the honourable Samuel Ward, Eſquires; be, and they are hereby appointed by this Aſſembly, to repreſent this colony, in a general Congreſs of repreſentatives from the other colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed upon by the major part of the committees appointed or to be appointed, by the colonies in general.

3. That they conſult and adviſe with the repreſentatives of the other colonies, who ſhall meet in ſuch congreſs, upon a loyal and dutiful petition and remonſtrance, to be preſented to his Majeſty, as the united voice of his faithful ſubjects in America, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and praying his gracious interpoſition for their relief. And that in caſe a major part of the repreſentatives of all the colonies ſhall agree upon ſuch petition and remonſtrance, they be empowered to ſign the ſame in behalf of this colony.

4. That they alſo conſult and adviſe upon all ſuch reaſonable and lawful meaſures, as may be expedient for the colonies, in an united manner, to purſue, in order to procure a redreſs of their grievances, and to aſcertain and to eſtabliſh their rights and liberties.

5. That they alſo endeavour to procure a regular annual convention of repreſentatives from all the colonies, to conſider of proper means for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the colonies.

6. That the Speaker of the Lower Houſe tranſmit, as ſoon as may be, copies of theſe reſolutions to the preſent or late Speakers of the reſpective houſes of repreſentatives of all the Britiſh colonies upon the continent.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this colony at their ſeſſion laſt week, taking into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the people of Boſton in particular, of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay in general, and the evils which all the Britiſh colonies in North America are threatened with, ordered Thurſday the 30th of this month to be obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer throughout the colony: and alſo reſolved that they have the moſt tender commiſeration for the poor of Boſton, and will at a future ſeſſion, cheerfully contribute toward their ſupport, as their neceſſities may require, and the abilities of the colony will afford.—They adjourned to the fourth Monday in Auguſt.

A Merchant in one of our ſea ports, who has 5000l. ſterling in London, which was to be remitted him in the Britiſh manufactures, has now ordered the ſame to be ſent him in money; many others are doing the ſame.—The Boſton port bill is certainly as anti-commercial as it is anti charteral and inhumane.

The Solemn League and Covenant for a non conſumption of Britiſh merchandiſe is an ax to the root of the tree; by coming into it we eſtabliſh our own manufactures, ſave our money, and finally ſave our country from the deſtruction that threatens it.

From the London Gazetteer.

QUERIES, to be anſwered by thoſe who are for violent Meaſures with the Colonies.

CAN it be denied, that the original deſign of taxing the unrepreſented Colonies, was to procure a ſet of new places, and poſts for the miniſterial tools, and to increaſe the power of the Court?

2. Can it be denied, that the people of the Mother Country are intereſted to prevent if poſſible, whatever may increaſe the power of the Court, or may throw more of the public money into the hands of the Miniſtry, as we ſee the uſe to which they put the public money never is the public good (as leſſening the national debt, &c.) and that the uſe they make of their increaſed power is always againſt the public intereſt.

3. Can it be denied, that our Colonies have been of great advantage to us, inſomuch that we owe to them almoſt the whole of our power, greatneſs and riches?

4. Can it be denied that our trade with our Colonies has from age to age been increaſing; and that the Coloniſts never gave us cauſe to complain of them on the ſcore of bad payments, till we diſabled them from paying their debts, by hindering their trade with the Spaniards in America? And farther.

5. Can it be denied, that we have given the Coloniſts great cauſe to complain of us, even before the late deſperate meaſures of taxing them without repreſentation: emptying our jails upon them, and by hampering their trade with our regulations, which are many of them needleſs, impolitic, and ſevere? Above all,

6. Can it be denied, that we have uſed them worſe than Ireland and Wales (which are conquered countries) and Scotland, which has ſo often diſturbed us by its inſurrections and rebellions? For we allow the Scotch and Welſh repreſentation in our Parliament; and to Ireland we leave the liberty of taxing themſelves, to make up for their want of repreſentation in our Parliament; at the ſame time we lay heavy taxes upon our Colonies, allowing no repreſentation, nor any conſtitutional means of informing our Houſe of Commons of their inability to bear taxes; for the Commons receive no Petitions upon Money bills, as every place in the Mother-Country is ſuppoſed to have Members in the Houſe.

7. Can it be denied, that taxation, without repreſentation, is the moſt perfect injuſtice; as it deprives a people of their property, without their conſent given, either in perſon or by repreſentation?

8. Can it be denied, that ſuch treatment of our Coloniſts was a ſufficient cauſe for engaging them to the utmoſt pitch; and when a people are ſo enraged, what can be expected from them but irregular and unjuſtifiable behaviour?

9. Can it be denied, that our inſiſting upon the obedience of the Colonies to our raſh and unjuſt laws, naturally tends to widen the breach, and to leſſen the trade between them and us, already cruelly diminiſhed by our bad treatment of them?

10. Can it be denied, that the diminution of our trade with the Colonies muſt occaſion a deficiency in our finances; and how are we to pay our dividends to the public creditors, if our finances fall ſhort; and what is likely to be the conſequence, when ſome thouſands of individuals come to find themſelves, through the wickedneſs of our Miniſters, reduced to unſurmountable ſtraits and difficulties by a reduction of their income to perhaps one half of what they are at preſent? How ſhall our Stateſmen then ſecure themſelves from the vengeance of an enraged people?

CAVEAT.

June 20. Moſt of the ſtores on the Long-Wharf are now ſhut up; hundreds of the poor are out of employ, and many who lived genteely will ſoon be reduced to the Laſt Shilling. Yet under theſe unhappy circumſtances, people in general have that fortitude which did honour to the ancient Romans. "Undaunted by Tyrants, we'll die or be free."

Tueſday laſt the 4th, our King's own, regiment landed from on board the tranſports, lying at the Long-Wharf, and marched to the Common, where they are encamped.

Yeſterday the 43d regiment landed on the Long-Wharf, and are now encamped on the Common.

We are informed that the 5th and 38th regiments are hourly expected to arrive here.

June 20th, Laſt Tueſday evening the committee of correſpondence received the following ſubſcription from our ſympathiſing brethren of Marblehead, ſigned by twenty eight principal merchants and traders in that port.

WE the ſubſcribers, merchants and traders of Marblehead, do hereby offer to our oppreſſed, but much reſpected brethren of Boſton, and other neighbouring towns thereof, during the operation of the act of parliament called the port-bill, the free uſe of our ſtores in this town, reſerving only ſufficient room for our goods and merchandiſe. We likewiſe aſſure them of our readineſs in ſeeing to the lading and unlading of their goods in this town, and ſhall conſider ourſelves obliged to them for every opportunity of thus ſaving them expence, and ſhewing how much we ſympathiſe with and reſpect them. We confidently depend on their patience and reſolution, the known characteriſticks of Boſtonians, and their neighbours; and hope ſoon to ſee them relieved from their diſtreſs, and the liberties of America founded on a permanent baſis, by an indiſſoluble union.

Marblehead, June 7, 1774.

N. B. Such of us as have wharves do likewiſe heartily and freely give the uſe of them to our brethren aforeſaid for landing their goods and merchandiſe in this place.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated the 19th Inſtant.

On our return from Salem, our rejoicing was full on the intereſting advice we received from all Quarters—Thoſe worthy members of ſociety, the tradeſmen, we depend on, under God, to form the reſolutions of the other ranks of citizens in Philadelphia and New-York. They certainly carry all before them here! The Yeomanry in our country towns, are, another effectual ſupport—A Covenant is handing about among them, and ſigned by thouſands, not to purchaſe any Britiſh manufactures imported after the 31ſt of Auguſt next. This will inſure a non importation in this province, whether the merchants are pleaſed to come into it or not: However there ſeems to be no diſpoſition at all in the body of the trade here, to counteract the minds of the Countrymen.

The laſt has been an important week with us. The tools of power ſuſpecting things were not going to their minds in the general Court, endeavoured to influence the City to come into ſome meaſures for the payment of the tea. They had cabal after cabal, and conceited they had extended their influence ſo far, that one of the moſt plauſible of them in a meeting of the tradeſmen, held laſt Wedneſday, ventured to recommend the meaſure to their conſideration. Some ſmart altercations enſued, and it clearly appeared that, it was almoſt an unanimous ſentiment to ſuffer the laſt extremities of oppreſſion, rather than the leaſt ſhadow of conceſſion ſhould be extorted from them. Still more averſe were they to making any propoſals to their oppreſſors. On Friday, came on the adjourned town meeting, which was attended by ſuch numbers, that the Hall could not hold them, when to anticipate every pretence of a willingneſs in the people to pay for the tea, it was obſerved, that as that ſcheme had been much recommended both by ſpeaking and writing, it was therefore requeſted, that if any gentleman had any thing to offer on the ſubject, he would ſpeak freely, that a matter of ſuch importance might be fairly diſcuſſed in preſence of the general Body of the people. But not a man ventured to appear, in defence of Propoſitions fit only to be whiſpered in a conclave of Addreſſers, compoſed by deſpicable and intereſted Perſons—tho' there were among them, a few Perſons deſerving of better company, who had been unhappily drawn in to ſide with them.

Thus adminiſtration, notwithſtanding the terror of the fleets and armies already inveſting us, and hourly expected, have the mortification to find, that in neither the general Aſſembly of the province, nor this general meeting of the capital, not ſo much as a ſingle ſymptom of inclination appeared, of complying with their demand, tho' enforced with a diſtreſſing Blockade.

I was Yeſterday informed that our Attorney General, who is alſo judge of the admiralty for Nova Scotia, and a notable inſtrument of the Britiſh adminiſtration, was a few days paſt at Salem, flattering the members on whom he could hope to make any impreſſion with the advantage of making a Conceſſion, even the leaſt, reſpecting the payment for the tea; and it is ſaid that the miniſterial party are now talking of a private ſubſcription for that purpoſe. If they chooſe to do ſo ſilly a thing, we cannot help it, but it certainly will be but a poor triumph to the miniſter, if he may even be enabled to pretend that a few of his own tools have lent names to prevent his defeat.

I am credibly informed, the ſoldiers deſert in conſiderable numbers. Eighty have left the regiment at the caſtle, and a ſchooner ſent up into one of our rivers, has loſt all her hands. Two ſoldiers, of the new Comers, have gone off, the officers are in great perplexity how to proceed with them. They ſay ſhould they ſend privates after them, it would be ſending the hatchet after the helve; and ſhould they go themſelves, and even come up with them, they might certainly expect a reſcue.—

There was to be a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Morris, at Morris-Town, in New Jerſey, on Monday laſt.

We hear from Suffolk county, Long Iſland, that on Friday laſt, the 24th inſt. the Committees of the ſeveral towns in that county, were to meet, in order to chooſe Deputies to attend a provincial Convention in this city.

On Saturday laſt there was numerous meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Bergen, in New Jerſey, when they entered into reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe paſſed by the town of Newark. And the town of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in New Jerſey, has alſo paſſed the like reſolutions, but neither of them are yet come to hand.

June 24, The Committee of Correſpondence for this town have juſt received the following notification from their patriotic and truly diſintereſted Friends and Brethren of Marblehead, who are thereby entitled to the unfeigned thanks of every one who regards the Intereſt of his country, and wiſhes to promote the Harmony and friendly intercourſe ſo important at this critical Juncture.

NOTIFICATION.

TO the Merchants, Traders and Inhabitants of Boſton, and the towns thereto adjacent, whoſe Intereſt is affected by the deteſted port bill, are hereby notified, that proviſion is made by ſundry Merchants and Traders of this town, for ſaving them the expence of ſtorage, wharfage and commiſſions, in caſe of their landing or vending goods here, during the continuance of the oppreſſive act mentioned; and they are deſired to be at no expence on theſe Accounts, but to apply to the committee of correſpondence of this place, who will eſteem ſuch application friendly, and accordingly to deſire of many of the trade here, who will ſhew them ſuitable accommodations for the purpoſes mentioned.

Marblehead, June 23, 1774.

We hear Admiral Greaves, in a firſt rate man of war, and 4 others, arrived at Boſton laſt Friday or Saturday.

BOSTON, June 30.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſcouraging certain illegal combinations.

WHereas certain perſons, calling themſelves a Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton, have lately preſumed or cauſe to be made, a certain unlawful inſtrument, purporting A Solemn League and Covenant, intended to be ſigned by the inhabitants of this province; whereby they are moſt ſolemnly to covenant and engage, to ſuſpend all intercourſe with the iſland of Great Britain, until certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament ſhall be repealed: and whereas printed copies of the ſaid unlawful printed inſtrument have been tranſmitted by the aforeſaid committee of correſpondence, ſo called, to the ſeveral towns in this province, accompanied with a ſcandalous, traiterous, ſeditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to diſturb them with ill-grounded fears and jealouſies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hoſtile, traiterous combination, to diſtreſs the Britiſh nation, by interrupting, obſtructing, and deſtroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the King; and to the form and effect of divers ſtatutes made for ſecuring, encouraging, protecting and regulating the ſaid trade; and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community. And whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly conſidering the criminality, and dangerous conſequence to themſelves of ſuch alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiouſly be tempted to join in the aforeſaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expoſe themſelves to the fatal conſequences of being conſidered as the declared and open enemies of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom of Great-Britain.

In obſervance therefore of my duty to the King; in tenderneſs to

the inhabitants of this province; and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in such dangerous combinations, may plead in excuse of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themselves; I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly cautioning all persons whatsoever within this province, against signing the aforesaid, or a similar covenant, or in any manner entering into, or being concerned in such unlawful, hostile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to such aggravated and dangerous offences.

And I do hereby strictly enjoin and command all magistrates, and other officers, within the several counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend and secure for trial, all and every person who may hereafter presume to publish, or offer to others to be signed, or shall themselves sign the aforesaid, or a similar covenant; or be in any ways aiding, abetting, advising, or assisting therein.

And the respective sheriffs of the several counties within this province, are hereby required to cause this proclamation forthwith to be posted up, in some public place, in each town within their respective districts.

Given under my hand at Salem, the 29th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

T. GAGE.

The inhabitants of Windham in Connecticut have sent us 258 sheep, with a most sympathising letter, which were very acceptable in the present affliction and distress of the inhabitants; they, at the same time, expressed their utmost abhorrence and detestation of those citizens, particularly the Gentlemen of the Law, who addressed the late Governor Hutchinson, at his embarkation for England.

The justices of the peace for the county of Bristol, and likewise the gentlemen of the bar in Boston, have presented warm addresses to his Excellency Governor Gage, on his arrival in this province, to which the most genteel, cordial and friendly answers were given.

The whole fifth and thirty-eighth Regiment arrived and encamped on the Common, with his Majesty's royal artillery, who have here a park of eighteen pieces of cannon.

Capt. Brown, in a mast ship, arrived at Portsmouth last Week from London, and brought with him 27 chests of that pernicious and troublesome commodity called tea, which, on its being certainly known to be on board, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, and a committee chosen to wait upon Mr. Parry the consignee, to know whether he would consent to certain proposals made to him, that the tea should not be landed but re-shipped, who in a genteel manner gave them all the satisfaction they could desire, and a watch of 15 men was appointed to watch it; and the third day after it was put on board another vessel and sent out of the harbour, and with a fair wind, committed to the watery element.

It is reported that the above tea is sent to Halifax.

The following is taken from a London print of the 9th of May, brought by Capt. Tittle, who is arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth:

Last Friday Admiral Greaves arrived here from England in the Preston man of war of 50 Guns.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

PETERSBURH, March 29.

A great number of Military promotions took place yesterday. Amongst those who obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General was the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt: That of Brigadier was conferred upon the Prince of Anhalt. General Potemkin was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the first or Preobrazinsky regiment of Foot Guards, of which the Empress is Colonel.

A Courier arrived on Sunday last from General Bibikow with an account of the success of a body of 700 men, which he had detached under the command of a Major, to prevent the rebels from falling on Cathrinebourg; that the rebels have lost upon this occasion between six and seven hundred men; and that the General was in hopes soon to come up with their main body, and to be able to give a good account of them.

Petertburgh, April 5. Yesterday we received the agreeable news, that the troops under General Bibikow, had attacked the principal corps of the Rebels commanded by Pugatcheff in person, at Sorozinska, about 150 wersts from Orenbourg. and entirely routed them: Amongst the prisoners taken, was the person in whom Pugatcheff places his chief confidence.

PETERSBURGH, April 21. Lieut. Col. Weir is just arrived here from the army of Gen. Bibikow, with advice that the main body of Pugatscheff's army had been defeated, and he obliged to shut himself up in Orenbourgh for security. The General after having quirted all the disturbances about Casan, marched against the rebel chief who was encamped in an advantageous situation within twenty leagues of Orenbourg, where the General attacked him, and obtained a compleat victory killing upwards of 4000 men and 3000 were taken prisoners, together with several pieces of cannon, ammunition, baggage, &c. Among the prisoners are some men of distinction.

We hear that his Imperial Majesty, in order to make the state of commerce flourish in his dominions. He has resolved to abolish all the monopolozing companies, and to take off the heavy imposts from the British manufactures.

PARIS, May 2. On Thursday last his most Christian Majesty was taken dangerously ill, and on Saturday morning early the distemper shewed itself to be the Small Pox. His Majesty rested well that night; and at present there does not appear any unfavourable symptom.

[Thus far the London Gazette.]

Vienna, April 13. Our last advices from the head-quarters of the Grand Vizir inform us, that there have arrived there great numbers of of Polish Lords who have quitted their country, and among them the celebrated Count Pulaski, just arrived from Constantinople where, before his departure. he had several conferences with the members of the Divan, the Turkish army is said to amount to 150,000 combatants.

From LERNECA, in CYPRUS, March 15. The Chevalier Riso, commandant of a Russio Greek chebeck, having met with the chebeck of Reis Morabout Oglou, from Alexandria, an engagement soon began, which was carried on with great obstinacy on both sides; but the latter vessel being entirely dismasted, the commander chose rather to blow up than surrender. This was accordingly done, and Marabout Oglou with six of his people is since arrived in their chaloupe at Rhodes. The Russian chebeck was also very roughly treated, and has sailed to Paros to repair.

Constantinople, March 18. The 10th of this month the Caimaikan went with several great officers of the Porte to the arsenals to hasten the departure of the squadron destined to cover Oczakow,. The 14th the said squadron came out of the docks and, now only waits a favourable wind to set sail. It consists of three ships of the line, six chebecks, and eight half galleys. The Capt. Pacha of the White Sea. is set out with two galleys for the Dardanelles.

VENICE, April 10. This republic has given orders (which are now putting in execution) that the islands belonging to us, which ly in the Adriatic, upon the coast of Epirus and Morea, viz. Corfu, St. Maura, Cephalonia, and Zante, shall be strongly fortified and garrisoned with 6000 men from the continent. Corfu, the principal city of the island of that name is pitched upon for the rendezvous of the Venetian fleet, and every other precaution is taking to render the part which the republic has now taken in the war against the Sublime Porte as secure as possible. The Russian fleet in general is in want of provisions, ammunition, &c. and have constantly our transports to fetch supplies.

Exract of letter from NICE, March, 18.

"We are informed by letters Venice, that they are employed there without ceasing, in the equipment of the men of war and frigates destined to reinforce the squadron of the republic in the Archipelago. These letters add, that they are raising there, several companies of soldiers who, with a great quantity of military stores, among others, many thousands of musquets. will be transported to Corfou, whither, they have already sent all that can be necessary for said squadron.

LONDON, April 29.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, April 6.

"On the 1d instant, an express arrived here from Madrid, with orders for arming three men of war of the line. Orders have likewise been issued for arming four men of war of the line at Carthagena, and bringing them hither; as also two at Ferrol. The said express was likewise charged with orders for the French consul at Malaga, which were dispatched to him the next day, directing him to get ready several hundred rations of biscuits in that port.

Sunday morning an express was received at Lord Rochford's office, at seven o'clock, from Lord Stormont at the court of Versailles, and another from Boston at nine, both which were sent to his Majesty at the Queen's Palace: on which account Lord North, and most of the great Officers of State were sent for, where they held a cabinet council.

Some very disagreeable advices are said, to have arrived last night from a neighbouring kingdom.

They write from the Hague, that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambassador at that court from France, has communicated to the States-General the King his master's intention of recalling him, and sending him as his Ambassador to the court of Great-Britain.

An order is issued for the muster and return of all the forces in the garrisons of England, Scotland and Wales.

The French and Spanish fleets now in the Mediterranean are known to amount to 16 capital ships in the line besides frigates and other small vessels, and even their merchant ships are provided for fighting as in time of war. The English squadron consists of only three 64 gun ships, one 75, and two frigates; a very unequal force to support even the honour of the British flag at a time when besides the above force, those seas swarm with pirates who commit the most savage depredations.

Some letters from Dantzic mention, that many of the inhabitants have assembled and tore down the Prussian arms, which were fixed on the gate, &c.

They write from Gibraltar, that the St. Pedro, a Spanishfrigate, was boarded in the Medtterranean by three cruizers belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, who confined the crew under the hatches and then set the vessel on fire; when the flames reaching the powder room, the ship blew up, and all on board perished.

They write from Cadiz, that the Serieux and the Don Philip, two Spanish frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms and ammunition, bound for the Havannah, foundered at sea, in a gale of wind, and all their crews perished.

A letter from Warsaw, dated April 17, says, "The situation we are in at present is very alarming; the Prussian troops have already actually taken possession of a district of Great Poland, consisting of about 150 English miles long, and 40 broad; they are at present as far as Cleczow, and seem to march farther still; they pulled down the Polish arms, and put the Prussian Eagle upon all the Stadthouses and public offices; and circulating letters have been issued from the Prussian Upper office at Cujavia, dated the 4th instant to the Woiwardehood Kalisch Inowroklaw and in the whole district, which just now was taken by the Prussians, that the inhabitants shall in future not accept of any order from the Polish government, nor shall they pay taxes, duties, &c. to the crown of Poland but to the Prussian office which shall be appointed for that purpose. Since this disagreeable news was heard here, the Delegates broke up, and declared the treaty between the Polish republic and the three united powers, null and void as the conduct of the King of Prussia with regard to Great Poland can be viewed in no other light than as a plain and open encroachment upon that treaty, to which Austria and Russia as guarantees remain indifferent, and consequently the whole treaty ceases. In the mean time the troops of all the three powers approach this place, in order to surround it towards the opening of the Diet, which is to be on the 6th of May and Heaven knows how we shall be violated then.

LONDON, May 9. The order for the day for the third reading of the Bill for the impartial administration of justice in persons questioned for acts done by them in the execution of the law for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, being called for, the bill was read, and a very warm debate ensued: The friends of the bill said but little in its praise, resolving to shew its merit by a division; but the enemies resolving to give it the last stroke that they could, condemned it in the severest manner possible. At six o'clock a motion was made that the Bill do pass; the question being put, the House divided, Ayes, 127, Noes 24. The principal speakers were, Lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Sawbridge, Governor Pownall, Mr. Pultney.

Several amendments were made in the above bill, and clauses proposed and agreed to before it passed the third reading.

Wednesday morning the providence, John Tinker master, sailed from Shields for Annapolis Royal, in Nova-Scotia, having on board near 90 emigrants.

In the course of last week the Prince George and William and Mary. sailed from Scarborough, with 270 emigrants, for Halifax and Fort Cumberland in Nova-Scotia. One of the passengers with 13 in family constituted part of the number; and it is reported he was possessed of 3000l. 800 of which he lodged in one of the York banks, and took the rest with him.

By letters from the Hague we are informed, that the Emperor of Germany, whose intention was always to recover the provinces of Bulgaria and Servia from the Ottoman Porte, and only waited for the success of Russia, finds now a better opportunity to execute his plan, by the death of the Grand Sultan, on which the truce centered, and by the confusion of the Divan, which always is a natural consequence of the accession of a new Sultan to the throne; but knowing that France would interfere, he first strove to gain the Court of Madrid, with which he has just entered into a treaty of alliance; but as France still seems to intermeddle, and as by all the motions of the French land and sea forces, it appears as if that court intended to oppose the Russians by sea, he (the Emperor) has just given France to understand, that in case she should proceed in her intention, he would immediately send a powerful army to seize Lorrain, and to renew every ancient claim which the House of Austria has upon that of Bourbon.

The Parliament is expected to sit till they get accounts how the new acts of parliament are received in America.

A Writer treating of the present disputes relative to the Bostonians, ,, say, "It is true, we did assist the Americans in the late war, but did they not assist us, for whilst we kept 10,000 men there in arms, they kept 15,000; one year they raised 25,000. upon an average they had near 20,000 in pay for four or five years of the war; there was not two millions of people at that time in North America; but suppose for instance, there was two millions; 20,000 men were more, in proportion to their numbers than what Great-Britain and Ireland hath in pay; and as labour is high in America, the assemblies were obliged to give higher pay than we do; they paid common soldiers near a shilling per day, beside larger bounties for enlisting into the service."

NORFOLK July 21.

On Monday last came on the election of a Burgess for this Borough, when Col. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS was unanimously chosen. The freemen of the corporation gave a treat to their burgess, when the following loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk.

1. The King; 2. The Queen and Royal Family; 3. The Governor and Colony; 4. American liberty 5. Unanimity to all America; 6. The patriotic and suffering town of Boston; 7. Both Houses of the Massachusetts Assembly; 8. May the zeal of the Maryland convention spread through the colonies; 9. Lord Chatham; 10. Lord Cambden; 11. Mr. Edmund Burke; 12. Col. Barre; 13. General Conway; 14. All the friends of America in Britain; 15. Our late house of Burgesses; 16. The borough of Norfolk; 17. The friends of freedom throughout the world.

The following Gentlemen, are returned Members for the aftermentioned Counties.

NORFOLK COUNTY.
THOMAS NEWTON Junior, Esq;
JAMES HOLT Esq;

NANSEMOND COUNTY.
LEMUEL RIDDICK Esq;
WILLIS RIDDICK Esq;

ISLE of WIGHT.
JOHN SICWELLS, Esq;
JOHN DAY, Esq;

This day embarked on board the Homer, Capt. Dennet, on his return to Scotland: JOHN GLEN Esq; of Barr, Aisloss, Sliddery Braes, Borlandford, Inch, Newfoundland, Wormstale, Judas Hill-Foot, Helen-Land, and Plainfield. One of his Majesty's Commissioners of supply for the shire of Ayr; and one of the Trustees appointed by act of Parliament for the Toll Roads; and by the court at Ayr, appointed to be Visitor and Overseer for three roads in the said shire; also authorized by his Majesty, to hold Court by a Baron Bailie upon his several Estates.——Three years Master of the Ancient Society of Free Masons, at the Kilwinning Lodge in KILMARNOCK; late Captain of the Town-Guard in that place; Overseer of the Roads for the Parish of KILMARNOCK; one of the Collectors for the Poor of said Parish; and one of the Deacons of the Kirk. Free Burgess in the Towns of GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, &c. all in NORTH-BRITAIN. And in AMERICA, One of the Knight's Companions of the Order of St. Andrew in PHILADELPHIA; and of the Order of the Beggars Bennison at RICHMOND; Captain of the Bedford Militia; Convener and President of the General Ayrshire Club at WILLIAMSBURG; Member of the Social Club and Alderman of the Town of PORTSMOUTH; and by special appointment made Correspondent for Scots Affairs to the Borough of NORFOLK. July, 15 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Course at this Place, the best two Heats in three, on Tuesday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the said Purse, which are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horses starting for said Purse are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is also proposed to have two more Races, one on the Wednesday following, for 50 l. the other on Thursday, for 30 l. which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the Subscriptions are full.

YORK County, July 19, 1774.

MR. HORNBY, Surgeon Dentist, from LONDON, returns Thanks to the Public, and to the Gentry of VIRGINIA, in particular for the favors received in this Colony; He performs all Operations on the Teeth and Gums, extracts decayed Teeth and Stumps, scales and cleans Teeth, and entirely eradicates the Scurvy; he transplants artificial Teeth, so near as not to be discovered, and to perform all their Functions. The general Approbation he has met with, from all Ranks of People, in most large Towns on the Continent, will sufficiently recommend him.—He also cures all SANABLE DISEASES. A CERTAIN DISORDER cured, with the greatest Despatch and Secrecy.—SCALING and CLEANING at fifteen Shillings each Person.—ADVICE, MEDICINE, to the POOR GRATIS.

N. B His Stay here will but short.

All Letters directed post paid shall be duly answered.

NORFOLK, July 21, 1774.

I INTEND to leave this COLONY soon, Those who are indebted to me are desired to make immediate payment, to enable me to discharge my own. THOMAS ALEXANDER, TAYLOR.

LOST,

Last Night about Sunset, on the County Wharf, A Silver Watch, with a Steel Chain and a Chrystal Seal set in Brass: Whoever has found it, and shall bring it to the Printer of this paper, Shall receive twenty Shilling Reward.

N. B. She has got the Tower stamp on the inside work.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber living at Norfolk.

A Dark colour'd mulatto man, who goes by the name of TONEY; about twenty eighth years of age, born at Dismal Swamp, and sold there at public sale, and purchased by Samuel Smith, living about two miles from the Great Bridge, has taken and carried away a light coloured serge coat half wore, a white linen jacket without buttons, a pair of Russia duck breeches, the property of his master; likewise an old felt hat paired very small round the edges; he has got a wen upon the fore-part of his forehead, and another upon one of his wrists; also a sore upon his right shin about the breadth of a dollar.

N. B. Whoever apprehends and secures the said mulatto, so that his master may get him again shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, PATRICK ROBERTSON.

Norfolk, April 25, 1774. 3

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON.

AN Assortment of Goods proper for the Season; which will be sold Cheap for Ready Money, at the West Corner Store next the Market Place by

ctb LEWIS HANSFORD.

*** The List of Arrivals and Sailings, must be deferred till our Next.

27

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

By Inserting this Piece in your Paper, will much oblige a constant Reader. D.—P.

TO A FRIEND.

PERMIT a Friend in Verse devoid of Art,
To transcribe you the Dictates of her Heart;
But now I recollect, 'twas your Desire,
That I should gently touch the Silver Lyre;
'Tis done, the tuneful Nine assists my Lays,
And in Poetic strains I'll sing your Praise.
Would gentle Fate allow me for to spend
My future Days with such a chearful Friend;
The fleeting Time, would sweetly wing its Way,
And innocent Amusements crown each Day.—
When Polly tunes her sweet melodious Voice,
Who can forbear to hearken or rejoice;
With thee I would attune the warbling Lyre,
For kindred Souls sweet Sympathy inspire;
Go on thou lovely Maid, still persevere
In the Improvement of thy Mind with Care;
Then wilt thou be admired by Men of Sense,
Nay even the Fair will praise thy Eloquence.
Your nice Discernment and a Taste refin'd,
Displays at once the Beauty of your Mind;
From whence all tender sweet Sensations flow,
The noble Source of Human Bliss below.
From thence will ev'ry social Joy increase,
And each corroding Care be hush'd to Peace.
Wing'd Fame your fine Endowments oft' rehearse,
But now that Theme employs a simple Verse:
The Subject may inspire an abler Pen,
Adorned by those lordly Creatures Men;
In Justice to your Worth they'll sure combine,
And shew the World true Merit ought to shine.

NORFOLK, July 18, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Norfolk, July 12, 1774.

WANTED

AN Overseer, who understands FARMING on a small Plantation near the Cape; by applying to the Subscriber will meet with Encouragement.

RORERT GILMOUR.

LATELY IMPORTED

From LONDON.

A Variety of the last published Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays; Also a neat Assortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Asses Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Cases, Morroco Etwees with Instruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standishes, of the neatest Construction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Lease and Release, Prices Current, Ink Glasses of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by

WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taste, will be finished with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Printing Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices.

PORTSMOUTH, July 16, 1774.

THE Subscriber has opened Shop for some time, at the Corner House, where Mr. FRANCIS MILLER formerly lived. And continues to make and sell, all Sorts of SHOES and BOOTS of the best Stuff, and finished in the genteelest Manner.———Ladies or Gentlemen who shall be kind enough to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on Punctuality and Expedition. Wholesale Orders, will be fulfilled with the greatest Diligence.

JOHN MUIRHEAD.

N. B. I propose to take in Boarders or private Lodgers, upon very reasonable Terms.

A BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS. CAMPBELL begs leave to inform the Ladies, that she has taken a House near the Church, and intends opening a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, on Monday the 18th of July, where those who will please to favour her with the Care of their Children, may depend on the strictest Attention from their

humble servant,

SUSANNA CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, July 13.

Portsmouth, July 21, 1774.

For SALE, or to be Let for seven Years.

A WATER Lot in this Town, on which is an exceeding good dwelling House, three Stories high, with every conveniency for a large Family, and a Warehouse of 113 feet in length: The Wharf shall be put in good order if any person inclines to rent it.

Also a Lot in High-street or Middle-street, whereon is a good dwelling House, that now rents for 16l. per Annum. the Lease of which expires the last of December next. There is also on the said Lot, an exceeding good Stable for eight Horses, and a Coach-house.

For particulars enquire of HUMPHREY ROBERTS.

MULBERRY and LOCUST TRENAILS, may be had by applying to RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, & Co.

July 12, 1774.

NORFOLK, June 30th, 1774.

For SALE,

At the West Corner Store near the Market, for Ready Money, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

OLD SPIRIT:

RUM, Sugar, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Firkin Butter, Pepper, Pimento, or Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Indigo, Blue, Copperas, Cotton, Rice, White Lead, Red and yellow Oker ground in Oil, Green Paint, Lintseed Oil, Train Oil, Madeira and Teneriff Wine, Oznaburgs, Irish Linen, Sheeting, Check, Strip'd Holland, Muslins, Cambricks, Lawns, Men and Womens Shoes, Hats, Gloves and Stockings, Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hoes, Axes, Nails of all sorts, Hand-Saws, Drawing Knives, Cutlery and Crockery, Superfine Cloths, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Scarlet and White Flannel, Scarlet Frize, Tammies, German Serges, Sagathys, Duroys, Camblets, Shalloons, Durants, Thicksets, Scotch Carpets, Desk Furniture, Copper Sauce Pans, Copper Fish Kettles, Sea Compasses, Speaking Trumpets, Lanthorns, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brass and Iron Rim door Locks, Stock Loocks, Pad Locks, Closet Locks, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Hair and Lawn Sieves, Hearth Brushes Brooms, Ship and House Carpenters Axes and Adzes, Coopers Axes and Adzes, Pewter Basons, Dishes and Plates, Pewter Bed Pans, Porringers, Chamber Pots, Hard metal Water plates, Chafing Dishes, Steel Coffee Mills, Augers, Chizells, large Funnells, Block Tin Coffee-Pots, Copper ditto, Frying Pans, Spades, Sythes, Reap Hooks, Bottle Corks, Garden Watering, Pots, Deep Sea and Hand Lead Lines, Tongs and Shovels, Rich Damask, Sattin, Persian, and other Silks,—Fine Lace, Ladies paste Buckles, Necklaces and Ear-Rings. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber thinks proper to inform the Public, that as he has for some years past been put to a great disadvantage by giving credit in his way of Shoe-making, and often can't get his money when call'd for; he therefore desires all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the few debts he owes. He intends for the future to give no more credit, but expects money for every thing that he sells, and that every man may expect the same return from him. He has TWO LOTS of land to dispose of, lying on the main street, going down to Mr John Smith's Mills. He also has for sale, two Negro Wenches and a child. For terms of payment apply to me,

Norfolk, 3d July, 1774. WILLIAM STEVENSON.

JOURNEYMEN Weavers well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber. Two are particularly wanted to work on one Loom Counterpanes 10 quarters broad.

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. He will give Eighteen pence per pound for clean pickt Cotton.

Norfolk, 6th July, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of HECTOR MACALESTER and Co. was dissolved on the first Instant, the Partners thereof, from a Desire of bringing their Affairs to a speedy Conclusion, once more request all Persons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to ROBERT DONALD of WARWICK, or the Subscriber in NORFOLK; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Those who have any Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid.

The Subscriber will continue to do Business in this Place on his own Account, and solicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MACALESTER

JOHN WEDDELL.

BREECHES MAKER and GLOVER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened Shop, near the corner of Market-Street, NORFOLK, Where he carries on his business, in all its Branches, having served a regular Apprenticeship to each; Those who please to favour him with commands, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest manner and quickest dispatch. I have now by me a Quantity of good Skins; Also cleans and mends old Breeches and Gloves.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be duly observed, and punctually executed.

THE Subscriber has for Sale at his STORE in PASQUOTANK County, NORTH CAROLINA: TWENTY likely SLAVES; Consisting of Men, Boys, and Girls; just Imported in the Brigantine CHARLOTTE, Capt. BATTIE from the Coast of GUINEA.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

June 29, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED

FROM LONDON

BY

JOHN GOODRICH, & Co.

AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR READY MONEY, only;

Next door to MAJOR FARMER's NORFOLK,

A COMPLETE Assortment of European Goods; they have also the same at their Store in PORTSMOUTH.

To the Sentimentalists in America.

The American Edition of these two entertaining Works,

The surprising Voyages and Adventures of Monsieur PIERRE VIAUD, A French Sea-captain.

And

FALCONER's SHIPWRECK, in three Cantos.

Are sold at the Printing-Office here, price five shillings.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE;

The SHIP ANNA,

THOMAS WILSON Master,

BURTHEN about FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY Hhds. or FOURTEEN THOUSAND Bushels.

For Terms, Apply to JOHN WALKER.

NORFOLK, July 14, 1774. c t b

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig VENUS, FRANCIS PEARK Master, will Sail in a Fortnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master. or JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

NORFOLK, July 19, 1774.

FOR CHARTER

to any part of Europe, or the West Indies.

A NEW Vessel, now on the Stocks, burthen about 350 Hhds. or nine Thousand bushels.

Will be ready to take on board, by the 20th of next month. For Terms apply to

ROGER STEWART.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21, 1774. t b c.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Master;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go constantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ship, by directing them to the Subscriber, may depend on the greatest Care being taken of them; and should the Vessel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He proposes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR CHARTER.

To any part of EUROPE.

THE Snow LIVE OAK, Charles Alexander, Master, burthen about eight Thousand Bushels.

And for any part of the West India Islands,

THE Sloop CATHARINE, Samuel Williams, Master, burthen about five Thousand Bushels, for Terms apply to INGLIS, and LONG.

NORFOLK, July 19th, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements, of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the first time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.